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*Proceedings of the seventh state tax conference, Rochester, N. Y., January 11 and 12, 1917.* The New York State Tax Bulletin, vol. 2, no. 3. (Albany: 1917. Pp. 264.)

Contains report of the committee on the relations of state and federal taxation, of which Professor Seligman was chairman (pp. 26-59); and the report on income taxation as applied to business corporations (pp. 85-128).

*Report of the United States Bureau of Efficiency for the period from March 25, 1913, to October 31, 1916.* (Washington: U. S. Bureau of Efficiency. 1917. Pp. 27.)

*Les instruments modernes de la politique étrangère. Les emprunts d'état.* (Paris: Georges Roustan. 1917. Three vols. 48 fr.)

### Population and Migration

*Causes of Death by Occupation.* By LOUIS I. DUBLIN. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Whole Number 207. Industrial Accidents and Hygiene Series, No. 11. (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. March, 1917. Pp. 88.)

This bulletin covers the occupational mortality experiences of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Industrial Department, for the years 1911, 1912, 1913. It analyzes the death records of 94,269 white males engaged in 44 specified occupations and 102,467 white females insured in the Industrial Department of the company and representing 7 occupations. For the males, the results are practically in agreement with Dr. Hoffman's findings in the Prudential Life Insurance Company as presented before the XVth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography in 1912 for 103,434 deaths. The study is not one of death rates as the numbers engaged in the living population were not available. Among the males, tuberculosis was the chief cause of death, "being responsible for 20.5 per cent of all deaths at all ages." The tables are important as they show the comparative length of life in the various occupations, *e.g.*, 69.9 per cent of coal miners' deaths occurred after the age of 44, as against 58.3 per cent in all occupations—the coal miner having a longer lease on work life. He is not so subject to the prevalence of tuberculosis, which, the author suggests, is in the nature of a relative immunity (over and above the offset due to the number of deaths caused by accidents). Thus, with each occupation discussed, many interesting conclusions are deduced. Male laborers (unclassified) constituted 11.4 per cent of the total death record.

The next highest group was "teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs" which constituted 6.9 per cent.

With females, 86 per cent were composed of "housewives and housekeepers" with "domestic servants" next, 4.1 per cent. For females, the chief cause of death was organic diseases of the heart (14.8 per cent). However, during certain age-periods, as for instance 15-24, pulmonary tuberculosis overshadowed all other causes of death, being responsible for 40.4 of the mortality, compared with 33.8 for males.

The author finds certain direct relations between the cause of death and certain occupations. But much more significant are the insidious relations brought out by the intensive studies of others which tend to explain, for instance, the high tuberculosis rate in certain dusty callings or sedentary occupations. Because secondary and terminal diseases supplant the original occupational disease, "it is of great importance that living workers be examined, and that the diseases from which they suffer be accurately recorded. Therein lies the great advantage of periodic examinations of workers."

Field investigators have been showing the enormous rate of *health hazards* in industries. Such studies as Dr. Dublin's from the *mortality* side, go one step further in the exact analysis of these wasteful events. It is now to be hoped that some investigator will be able presently to compile an accurate table of American *death rates* by which the number engaged in various occupations will be determined for a given period and compared with the number of deaths. Fourthly, we need, as Dr. Dublin and many others have pointed out, a determination of *sickness rates*. Here the total causal conditions for lowered output, absenteeism and labor turnover are going to prove the most informing.

EMERY R. HAYHURST.

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#### NEW BOOKS

HIBBS, H. H., JR. *Infant mortality, its relation to social and industrial conditions.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1916. Pp. viii, 127.)

This small volume consists of six chapters dealing with various phases of the infant mortality problem, all of which have previously appeared as articles in scientific periodicals. The study was made with the purpose of assembling and interpreting the results of the various investigations of infant mortality made recently in the United States, chief among which are the Fall River investigation